NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SHIPPING BILL IN THE HOUSE. CPEECHES BY MESSES, COX AND DINGLEY-A PRO-POSED AMENDMENT.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan 6 .- The close attention paid by a large number of Representatives to-day to the speeches of Messrs S. S. Cox and Dingley on the Shipping bill indicates that the measure will provoke thorough discussion. While the bill reported received the unanimous approval of the joint committee, a minority were willing to go much further, and it is already apparent that they intend to insist upon their views to the extent of a full discussion, at any rate. S. S. Cox is one of the minority, and he it was who prepared their views," to which his speech to-day was largely devoted. While he and Mr. Dingley join in supporting the bill, they at the same time represent opposite poles of thought and opinion on the related questions, which the inority of the joint committee was anxious to make prominent; so their speeches contained almost as many points of disagreement as of harmony.

Mr. Cox expected to deliver his speech last Wednesday, and it is probable that most of the prominent newspaper offices possess copies, as copions extracts from it were printed in a New-York even ing paper on that day. This fact, however, did not mat the apparent spontaneity of eloquence to-llay, and he spoke with even more earnestness and vigor than usual, and was rewarded with close attention.

than usual, and was rewarded with close attention.

Mr. Dingley is one of the best informed men in Congress on matters relating to the shipping interests; and, although he spoke without notes to-day and was frequently interrupted, his ergument was compact and incid, and his imposing array of facts and statistics was so marshalled as to command an attentive audic nee throughout, although he spoke for more than two hours. Mr. Dingley indicated his purpose to add an amendment to the bill, so as to provide that for each entry into an American port a vessel hailing from any port in the West Indies or Central or South America shall pay, in lieu of all other tomage dues, six cents per ton; if halling from any other freign port, 12 per ton; provided that vessels from Canadian and Mexican ports shall be entitled to free entry. Mr. Dingley was asked whether the proviso might not be held to violate treaty stipulations between the United States and other foreign mations, and repited that, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, he had reached the conclusion that it would not.

Abram S. Hewitt holds a contrary opinion. Mr. Hewitt was an interested anditor to-day, and said that he will speak on the bill next week if physically able to do so. His views differ materially from those of Mr. Dingley and Mr. Cox.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY. CONTINUED EFFORTS TO SECURE ITS ABROGATION IN THE INTERESTS OF SUGAR PLANTERS AND BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan.6.-Ex-Governor H. C. Warmoth and two other gentlemen, representing the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, have arrived in Washington to oppose any reduction of the tariff on sugar and to advocate the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty. They have been in conference with the Louisiana Senators and Representatives, and it is expected they will remain notil both mat ters are settled. In the efforts to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty they will have the hearty cooperation of the sugar planters and refiners.

What the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will recommend in regard to the treaty remains in doubt. The Committee are now awaiting for certain information and recommendations from the State and Treasury Departments, which, members of the Committee say, will be influential in determining their action. These documents, it is expected, will be sent to the committee early next week. A representative of the sugar trade said to-day that from information received by him he expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would recommend abrogation of the treaty, and the Secretary of State s continuance. He was disposed to attribute the attitude of the State Department to the influence of Representative Kasson, who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and who, he said, had been extremely active in behalf of the treaty. This action of Mr. Kasson, he declared, had been a matter of great surprise to the sugar trade in view of that gentleman's reputation as a tariff reformer. He further said that he believes a majority of the House committee will vote for abrogation.

In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Morrill introduced a resolution which was referred to the Finance Committee, to give the Hawaiian Government the required notice of an intention to abrogate the freaty. attitude of the State Department to the milluence

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRIVATE BENEFIT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Outside the Commerce ee Secretary Lincoln's report on the River and Harbor act elicits many expressions of approval from Representatives. Some remarks by an Ohio Congressm in to-day may be taken as a fair sample

"I looked over the list with great interest. I think it might be extended considerably, but it is certainly long enough to justify any one in opposing the bill. Such items account for my opposition. Thave always been willing and ready to vote liberal appropriations for all works of real commercial importance; but I happen personally to know about some of the streams for which appropriations were made in the last bill, and in several bills before that There is the Little Kanawha for example. For years the Jackson family have levied tolls upon the commerce of that little stream by virtue of certain dams which they owned. Year after year Judge Jackson came to Washington and managed to secure appropriations for the 'improvement of that stream for his own benefit. At the last session a condition was attached to the appropriation prohibiting the imposition of tolis upon shipped from points where slackwater havigation might be established by the Government; but no Democratic Congress imposed any such prohibition. I might give other examples as fagrant where the money of the Government has been ex-pended in the name of American commerce for the benefit of corporations and individuals."

MISSISSIPPI BOURBONS IN TROUBLE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 6 .- The Mississippi Bourbons are in a state of mind over the appointment of General Chalmers to assist in the prosecution of some of their friends, whose ardor in behalf of the Democratic ticket in the last election led them to violate the United States election laws. A week ago General Manning offered a resolution which was referred to the Judiciary Committee 'requiring" the Attorney-General to report whether the appointment of General Chalmers was requested by the Judge or District-Attorney, or whethor it was made upon the solicitation of Chalmers "and others," and calling for all the correspondence.

The Pest of to-day in an editorial paragraph bitterly attacks the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee, who, it is asserted, have absented themselves from recent meetings of the committee, in order to prevent action upon the resolution.

in relation to this accusation, Chairman Reed, in response to an inquiry, to-day said : "There is not word of truth in it. At the last meeting of the mittee, Proctor Knott wanted to have his Northern Pacific resolution discussed, and it was done until he gave way for Manning to call up his matter. It was then 11 o'clock, the hour for the meeting of the House, beyond which time the committee had no right to sit; and consequently Manning's resolution went over. It is now unfinished business, and I presume will be taken up as unfinished business. If General Manning and his Democratic friends will possess their souls in patience, I presume they will get all the discussion they want.

DEFLECTIVE ARMOR FOR VESSELS, Washington, Jan. 6.—The Secretary of the Favy to-day sent a request to Congress for an appropriation of \$20,000 to enable the Naval Advisory Board fuct certain experiments with reference to desective armor for vessels, in furtherance of the proion of two steel cruisers for the Navy. In this ac the following clause: "The Scoretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to cause the said cruising vessels o war aforesaid to be provided with interior deflective steel armor. If the same upon full investigation abail seem to be practicable and desirable and if the same shall be approved by said board or a majority in writ-ing."

has asked for the small appropriation mentioned to enable it to continue its inquiry.

TARIFF REVISION. THE FREE LIST AS PROPOSED BY THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Washington, Jan. 6 .- The Ways and Means Committee to-day completed the free list of the Tariff Commission report. Borax and boracle acid were struck from the list on representation of the borax pro-ducing interest on the Pacific coast, where deposits have been discovered but cannot be successfully worked without some protection. A rate of 10 cents a pound was recommended for borax. The committee also turned back and began a revision of the Chemical schedule, and taking all mineral waters, natural or artificial, from the free list; placed them in the tariff list at 25 per centum ad valorem for bottled waters; with 3 certs per bottle or jug on all holding a quart, and 3 cents additional for all holding more than a quart, and a tax of 30 per centum ad valorem on all mineral waters imported otherwise than in bottles or jugs. Some other items were slightly changed, and the work of reviewing will be continued on Monday.

Teneval, Persix.

Mr. Benjamin wrote a bock on Turkey and Greece, which was published in 1876, and one on "Art in America," published three years ago. He is the author of a large number of magazine articles on art, yachting and

The conclusion of the free list as approved and modi-

fied by the commission is as follows:

Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags of all libds, other than wool, waste snavings, chippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gainsy bags, gainsy cioth, old or refuse to be used in making and iff only to be converted into paper, and unit for any other manufacture, and cotton waste, whether for paper stock or other purposes.

Parchment, pearl, mother of.

Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of clitzens of the United States dying abroad.

Pewter and britannia metal old and iff only to be remanufactured. fied by the commission is as follows:

Pewter and britannia metal old and it only to be remanufactured.

Philosophical and scientific apparatus instruments and preparations.

Statuary, cusis of marble, fronze, alabaster, or plaster of paris; paintings drawings and etchings specially imported in good fatin for the use of any sectety or institution meorporated or established for philosophical, educational, seteutific, religious or literary purposes or encouragement of the fine aris, and not intended for sale.

Plants trees, surubs, roots, seedcane, and seeds imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanical Gurden.

Fiarina, ulumanufactured; platinum, ulumanufactured, and vases, reforts and other apparatus, vessels and parts thereof for chemical uses; plumbago, polishing stones, puip, dried for papermakers, use; puid, primice and punicestone quills, prepared or unprepared. Posts for fences and railroad ties of wood; rattans and reeds, unmanufactured; rotten stone; saukrant sausage skins, sea weed not otherwise provided for, seed of the singar beet, shark skins, shells of every description not manufactured; siningic botts, stave belts and heading botts, ship planting and handle botts; shirips or ether shell fish.

Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any

not manufactured; siningle boots, stave bere and acount boits, ship piansing and handle boits; shrimps or other shell fish.

Silk, raw, or as recled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way; slikeocoons and slik waste, slikwernes' ggs.

Skeletons and other preparations of analousy smalls, sodium, sparterre ofor making or ornamenting hats, specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects or taste and science, and not for sale; spunk, spurs and shills, used in the manufacture of cartien, slone or crockery ware; straw, unmanufactured; sagar of milk; sweepings of sliver and gold; tamarinds.

Tea, tea plants; leasels; teeth, unmanufactured; terra japonica tin ore, burs, blocks or pics, grain or granulated; tonquin, tonquia or tonka beans; torioùe and other sheils, unmanufactured.

Umbrella sileks, crade, to wit, all pariridge halr-wood, pimento, orange, myrile and all other shees and caucs in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into leagths satiable for umbrella, parassi or sunshade sticks or walking cabes; veilum, waters, unmedicace.

Wearing appared in actual use and other personal effects (not merchandise); professional books, implementle, instruments and teols of trade, occupation or employment of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale.

r sale.
Whalebone, unmanufactured; woods, poplar or othe bods for the manufacture of paper; woods, namely dar, lignmayica, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla

Works of art, paintings, statuary, fountains and other

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- In the Senate to-day pills were pussed for the relief of Agues W. and Sarah J. Hills, to fix the terms of the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Northern and Eastern Districts of Texas, and relating to the exportation of tobacco, snuff and cigars in bond free of tax to adjacent foreign territories. A joint resolution was introduced providing for the termination of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. The bill to afford relief to Congress and the executive departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Gov-ernment and the Presidential Succession bill were debated at some length, but no action was taken on either

In the House a communication from the Superintend-In the House a communication from the Superintend-ent of the Census was received, asking for an appro-priation of \$100,000 to complete the tenth census. Mr. White, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was re-ferred, recling that large quantities of distilled spirits now in bonded warehouses are owned by Illinois capital-iets, who are petitioning for further extension of the bonded period, and calling on the Commissioner of In-ternal Kevenue for information as to the number of gl-lens of distilled spirits now in bonded warehouses in Illi-nois, the number of the employes of the Bureau in that State and the dates of their appointment, and nois, the number of the employes of the Bureau in that State and the dates of their appointment, and whether or not the presence of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is required at this time to a Hilmois preparatory to the collection of taxes on large quantities of distilled spirits which under the Carlisto bili have been allowed to remain in bond for three years at a loss to the revenue of many millious of dollars.

Bills were introduced transferring the Signal Service Bureau to the Interior Department and equalizing the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines.

COMMENTS ON THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The passage of the Civil Service bill has excited the liveliest interest among Government employes in this city. There is a wide variance in the opinions expressed relative to its utility and practicability. One feature of the bill, howeverthat providing for promotions after competitive exam ination-meets with the nearly unanimous commenda tion of the various heads of bureaus. It is asserted that no outside commission could know the requirements of an office and the ability of the candidates as well as the superior officer of a division. One high bureau officer, who has been much annoyed by the persistent efforts of the class of gentlemen he speaks of, after expressing his

the class of genticmen he speaks of, after expressing as approval of the bill, said humorously: "1 am going to have a section of the floor hung on hinges, and the first Senater or Member who comes here place-hunting will be landed saddenly in the street."

A member of the Cabinet said he did not understand why Congressmen, who are directly responsible to their constituents for their actions, and who should from their position be well qualified to judge, must be deprived of the power to recommend candidates for appointment to office. Perhaps that power had been abused in instances, but their constituents possessed the means of summary redress.

CHINESE LABORERS IN TRANSIT.

Washington, Jan. 6 .- A note has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the Chinese Minister on the subject of Chinese travellers in the United States, in which he says :

In which he says:

I am happy to inform you that this Government has reached the conclusion that the transit through the United States of Chinese sattlects, proceeding to or from a third country, is permissible under the Act in question, with certain precautions against abuses. An opinion which I have received from the Attorney-General sets forth the grounds on which this cocclusion is regard.

forth the grounds on which this coccusion is reaccided.

In the views of the Attorney-General the act of May 6, 1880, being intended to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty, is to be construed in the light thereof and has reference only to the Chinese who came here to sizy as laborers. It is only with immigrants and with those who come as laborers that the treaty and the statute deal. Looking therefore, at the mischief and the remedy, and to the treaty and the act taken together, this Government, adopting the conclusion of the Attorney-General, does "not think that a Chinese laborer combine to take country needs to pass through it can be considered as winnin the prohibition of the law, he being neither an immigrant nor a laborer coming here as laborer.

Inborer.

I am of opinion that Chinese passing through this country to other countries are not required, before crossing our borders, to produce the specialed certificates of identification, provided they competently prove in some other manner their status as more transient passengers; of course, the certificate would dispense with other proof.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The French and

merican Claims Commission has made the following awards in cases against the United States: Case of Julian Provent, award of \$600 with interest at 5 per cent from November 1, 1863. Case of Helen Plante, award of \$562 50 with interest at 5 per cent from October 30, 1862. Widow and heirs of F. A. de St. Cyr, award of \$3,400 with interest at 5 per cent from March 1, 1865. of \$3,400 with interest at 5 per cent from March 1, 1865.

The claims of the following persons against the United States were dismissed for want of jurisdiction: Catharine A. Grimmer, David Roos, Daniel Haase, executor; Samuel E. Loeb, E. D. Welsz, Caroline Pierront, Vammalle Basile, Catharine Dantagman, Pierre Wlitz, administrator; P. Lewis Cabrol, George W. Bancker. The claim of Bernard Franceschi against the United States was disallowed. The commission will meet on January 8. EXPENSES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-The House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice this morning gave a hearing to J. H. McKenney, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, on the matter of receipts and expenditures in his office. From his statement it The Naval Advisory Board has made a careful study of this important and is so well convinced that further study and experiment will develop great merit in it that it

for a messenger, \$2,200 for printing opinions of the Court, and \$4,040 set down to miscellaneous expenses. Mr. McKenney will have another hearing, and this miscellaneous item will be further explained.

TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- In the House to-day Mr. Forney, of Alabama, and Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortifications and Pensions Appropriation bills the Fortheations and Fensions Applications respectively, and they were referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Fortifications bill appropriates \$175,000, of which \$100,000 is for improvements of harbor fortifications, and \$50,000 for torpedoes and harbor defences. The Pensions bill appropriates \$\$1,000,000.

NOMINATION AND CONFIRMATIONS. Washington, Jan. 6 .- The President sent the following nomination to the senate to-day:

S. G. W. Benjamin, of New-York, to be d'Affaires and Consul General of the United St. Mr. Benjamin wrote a book on Turkey and Greece, Teheran, Persia.

other toples. The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the

following nominations: Varoum B. Cochran, to be Register of the Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

Postmasters—Eli J. Marsh, at Chillicothe, Mo.; James
H. Lioyd, Liberty, Mo.; John J. Helsel, Brunswick, Me.;
George R. Buckner, St. Charles, Mo.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-Rear Admiral Clitz, amanding the Aslatic Station, informs the Navy Department, under date of Yokohama, December 5, that he would leave that port on the following day in the Rich-

would leave that port on the following day in the Richmond. The Ashuelot arrived at Nagasaki, from Kobe, November 25, where she would be detained until the indidie of December for repairs in the engineer's department. The Monocacy left Yokohama November 29 and arrived at Kobe December 2. The Pains left Kobe Osiober 31 and arrived at Glactor November 12. Lieu lemant-Commander Glidden reports that he would leave for Thensin on December 13.

Lieutenant Thomas Perry, Masters T. G. C. Salter, S. A. Stanton and H. R. Tyler, Ensign William Winder, Midshimmen William G. David, James P. Parker, S. W. Houges, William F. Fuilam, E.E. Wrigat and J.H. Oliver have been ordered to examination for promotion. Paymaster L. G. Billings to examination for promotion. Paymaster L. G. Billings to examination for promotion. Houtenant F. P. Gilmore has reported his return home, having been detached from Manocacy, Asintic Satton, November 17 has, and has been placed onwaiting orders. Lieutenant J. C. Irvine has been ordered to the Navy Yard, League Island; Master N. R. Usaer, to the training stap Saratoga; Midshipman W. H. Easerson detached from the receiving stap Franklin and ordered to the Swatara.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1883. The Controller of the Currency to day authorized the Bay National Bank, of Bay City, Mich., to begin business with a capital of \$200,000. F. L. Williams to day resigned his position in the Marshal's office, and Joseph T. Lee, of Camden, N. J., was appointed to fill the vacaacy.

examination of General Comstock, president of the Mississippi River Commission, was continued this morning by the Special Committee on Mississippi River Improvements.

The House Committee on Agriculture to-day agreed to recommend an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purpose sending representives of this country to the Humburg the Fair. General Halderman, United States Minister at Bang

hos, has received from the King of Siam the royal con-tributions to the Washington Monument, and has shipp of them to the United States. Assistant Adjutant-General Ruggles, who has been sick for some time past, was sufficiently recovered to day to be able to resume his official duties. Assistant Adjutant-General McK ever is, nowever, still confined to his house with a sevece cold.

The Sessinghaus-Frost contested election case from Missouri will be reported from the sub-committee to the full committee of the House Committee on Elections at

the next meeting, called for Tuesday. The report will be favorable to the contestant, Sessinghaus. The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, streamonsly opposing the transfer of that service to the Navy Department. It is expected that similar letters will be written by the Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 6.-Charles K. Londis, the founder of Vincland and Sea Isle City, gave bail yesterday to appear at the next session of the New Jersey State Supreme Court to answer to a suit brought by John L. Burke to recover \$15,000 damages for mali cious prosecution and perjury. Burke was formerly Landis's confidential clerk, and was authorized by the latter to purchase the interest of various persons in the Island bought by Landis, and on which he has laid out the new seastle resort known as Sea Isle City. An interest in a portion of the island was held by Charles W. Middleton and George D. Middleton, of Philadelphia. Landis asserted that Burke entered into an arrangement with them to buy their claim, and that in connection with this agreement he committed forcery. On this charge of forcery Burke was arrested. His trial resulted in his acquittal. Landis's confidential clerk, and was authorized by the

MERCHANTS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 .- Charges of co acy and removing and secreting goods with intent to defraud their creditors were preferred this morning against Amos A. Redneffer and Thomas Stuart, formerly trading as Redheffer & Stuart, dealers in tess and coffees, at No. 143 North Front st. Stuart has disappeared, but Redheffer was given a hearing. John Wright, commission merchant, of Front-st., New-York Wilgut, complission merchant, of Front-st. New York, testified that since July he had sold the firm goods to the value of \$1,683; that he had given Redheffer credit because he represented that he had a wealthy partner, that in November last he received a letter in relation to making a settlement and that the next day the entire stock in the firm's siore was removed and he has been unable to trace it. Redheffer was held for trial.

A NEGRO WITH STOLEN DIAMONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 .- A young colored n, known as George Seymour or Stiles, entered a pawn office here last night and offered to seil or pledge for \$75 a breastpin containing thirty-five diamonds, and scarched and a niemorandum was found on him, showing that he had pawned a very valuable diamond at anothe phase. While he was in the prisoner's dock this morning he was recognized as a former waiter at a Long Branch hotel where, last summer, a half was robbed of dia-monds valued at \$30,000. The prisoner was held for a hearing on Friday.

The diamonds were stolen from Mrs. Iselin Carr, of Pittsburg, at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, last

A NEW PHASE OF A NOTED CASE.

St. Louis, Jan. 6 .- Application was made to Governor Crittenden by the relatives of the late Colonel A. W. Slayback that he girect the Attorney-General to come to this city and take charge of the Grand Jury in vestigation in the case of John A. Cockerill, managing editor of The Post-Dispatch, on the alleged grounds that the Circuit-Attorney nere is prejudiced and has ob-structed the investigation. The Governor declined to comply with the request, but will refer the matter to Judge Van Waggoner, of the Criminai Court.

PANIC IN A NEW-HAVEN CHURCH.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6,-At the commion service at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church this morning, some evergreens, lace and decorations on the altar took tire from one of the lighted candles and the attar took are from one of the lighted candles and blazed up, causing a panic among the 1,500 people in the church, many of them women and chiefren. The sisles in a few moments became packed, and it was impossible to move one way or the other. Father Kelley finally prevailed upon the people to take their scats, and the lire was extinguished and quiet restored. A few per-sons were bruised, but no one was seriously hurt.

ADJUDGED GUILTY OF LIBEL.

Boston, Jan. 6 .- In the suit of Fay against Ransom and others, tried in the Superior Court, the Court found that the charges made against Fay were not true, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$500. The plaintiff Wilson W. Fay, is a stock-broker in State The plaintiff wisson w. Fay, is and proprietors of fine Economist, in the editorial columns of which was a energe that the plaintiff Fay had published false quo-tations of sales of stocks alleged to have been made by himself and others, and that his business was conducted in an improper and dishonest manner.

TAKEN FOR A BURGLAR AND SHOT,

Boston, Jan. 6 .- This morning William H. Robinson, colored, entered his house, and ascending to hts room, discovered in his spartment a man whom h rway, when Robinson fired at him. Robinson procreded to search for the supposed burgiar, who was crouching in a closet. Robinson fired another shot, which caused a very dangerous wound. The man proved to be Charles Dawsey, colored, an occupant of the same house. Robinson was arrested. Dawsey is supposed to be dying.

AN ELECTION INTERRUPTED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 6 .- A disagreenent arose about the holding of a local election at Cieveland, Tenu-, to-day. The City Marshal, after the election had proceeded for an hour, took the bailot boxes by force and huried them and their contents into the fire. The Sheriff was holding the election and the Marshal disput-ed his right to do so. The election will have to be held

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

RUMORS CURRENT IN WASHINGTON. THE VISITING STATESMEN CONFIDENT THAT THERE

WILL BE IMPORTANT CHANGES-THE PRESIDENT KEEPS HIS OWN COUNSEL.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The air is full of rumors about New-York appointments. This has been the chronic condition of the Washington atmosphere ever since General Arthur became President, but just now there is a livelier expectation on the part of the "visiting statesmen" from New-York, which seems to betoken that there is "something in the wind" this time besides rumers. Even now, however, the stories are very conflicting, showing that, as usual, the President is confiding the knowledge of his intentions, if he has any, to a very few persons, and by no means including all his Cabinet

among the number. Colonel George Bliss, who lives in the same house with Secretary Folger and is supposed to be on terms of intimacy with the President, said a day or two ago that "the word Collector had not been speken between himself and any member of the Administration in many months," and he assumed, as he had done for a long time, that Judge Robertson would be allowed to finish his termr On the other hand, a number of careful observers, here are convinced that the President is anxious to appoint Mr. Cooper, though he is not sure yet that he can afford to do it. They, no doubt, base their conclusions largely on the talk of the "statesmen," as Colonel Bliss calls them, who are liable to be mistaken. But their talk was never so confident as now.

If they know what the President's plans are, he intends to use the Civil Service knife to cut the throats of his party opponents. Mr. Cooper is to be nominated, according to these prophets, on the ground that the business interests demand the appointment of one of their own representatives in the place of Collector who will bring to the refermation of Custom House methods a practical business experience. It will be shown that large numbers of merchants have signed petitions asking for the change, and this will be held to be good Civil Service Reform ground for the removal of Judge Robertson. A New-Yorker said to-day: "The business community of New-York would not regard Mr. Cooper as a representative merchant, in the sense that the would regard Mr. Ciailin, or some such man as a representative merchant.

It would be absurd to say such a thing. Mr. Cooper has had excellent busi-

ness success, first as the agent of several interests and corporations in New-York City, and for the last seven or eight years as a merchant on his own account, but his whole business career in the city does not exceed fifteen years. I think, and he is no and has not been what would be considered a prominent merchant. He is a 'good fellow' and is an intimate friend of the President. It is true that he has secured probably a large number of signatures to the petition for this appointment, but every one knows how these are obtained. Business men would not like to refuse such a request from a friend, and they have probably signed, many of them, without taking into consideration the questions involved in the removal of Judge Robertson." It is thought by some that one of the President's

reasons for moving slowly in the matter is a doubt whether the Schatz would vote to confirm a nomination for Judge Robertson's place It would undoubtedly be resisted by all the Seuaors who had by the close of the last session been forced almost into a party of opposition by the policy of the President, and it would be strange if they were not joined by others. There is no proof that the Senate has been sounded on this subject, but it has been talked of among the Senators themselves, and more than one Democrat has said that he would not be a party to any such act unless a much better reason could be given than any he had seen suggested in the newspapers. With regard to the other offices there is quite as much talk. Devitt C. Wheeler, the noisiest of the "visiting statesmen," says "there is to be a movement all along the line."

Hugh Hastings, who everybody knows is a real statesman and who dined last night with the President, says: "The changes are not coming right away, but it won't be many days."

Mr. Hastings wanted to have it understood, by the way, that he was not in Washington about the New-York offices. He was not worrying himself ckwell is here, but says little, which is partly perhaps because he is mentioned is a candidate for perhaps because he is mentioned is a candidate for one of the places to fall vacant in February—the Naval Office) or the Surveyorship. Men who predicted a year ago that Mr. Burt would be reappointed because he was the one office-holder in the United States who sincerely believed in Civil Service reform, say now that he will be allowed to go out in February, and intimate that his recent Civil Service record is meanisistent with his professions. There is no such sternly consistent Civil Service Reformer nowadays as your dyed-in-the-wool Stalwart. Silas Dutcher is also mentioned in connection with one of these places.

the wool Stalwart. Shas Dutcher is also mentioned in connection with one of these places.

The talk about the change in the District-Attorneyship is more definite than about any of the other offices. Here again the President seems to be keeping his own counsel. If Mr. Woodford is removed it will doubtless be on the ground of insubordination and insolence to his chief, but a friend of the Attorney-General, who talked with him just he fees the left the cutter of widness ago, ways he had s he left the city a few days ago, says he before he left the city a few days ago, says he had evidently no idea of making any effort to remove Wootlord or any expectation that he would be removed. He said he thought Woodford had been inpudent to him, and he had deemed it his duty to say so, but he had no thought beyond that. A friend of the President said to-day, however, that this would make no difference. This was a matter atomt which the President would do his own thinking and his own acting. This gentleman thought Woodford's removal probable and the appointment of Kobert Sewail possible.

thought wostford removal possible.

"Mike" tregan, who came down here to express his astonishment at the nomination of Ketchum after all the New-York district associations had protested against it, and had asked for Lydecker's appreciations. pointment, was heard to declare in his wrath, while leaning against the counter of Willard's Hotel, that he "made Arthur," who wouldn't have been nomihe "made Arthur," who wouldn't have been nominated for Vice-President without his aid. It is a fact of some interest that Ketchum came very near an appointment by Hayes instead of Howard. There had been talk of appointing Howard but some of, the Treasury agents protested, on the ground that he was not competent, and the nomination of Ketchum was made out in the Treasury, February 2, 1880, and sent over to the White House, But it never got any further on its way to the Senate. It was cancelled and the next day Howard's nomination wade out.

W. E. Kissellburgh, managing editor of The Troy Times, is here and is understood to be pressing the confirmation for Starback, whose nomination for confirmation for Staronex, whose in minutes is Steamboat laspector, in place of Tower is still in the Commerce Committee,

SECRETARY FOLGER AND MR. HOWARD. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Secretary Folger read Ap praiser Howard's letter in to-day's TRIBUNE and said, with a smile: "It doesn't matter. The material part of his charge was that I was trying to put a relative into the Custom House over the Civil Service rules; whereas, I haven't asked for an appoint ment in the Custom House for twelve years. He recedes from that charge, and I do not care to say anything more about the matter. Mr. Butler, the appointment clerk, can give all the facts about the examination." The papers on file in Mr. Butler's office show that

both J. F. Davis, whom Howard originally appointed, and Dr. Gregg, who was his competitor, passed below the minimum of 75. Davis's average was 73.84, Dr. Gregg's 67.48. In expert knowledge Davis was marked 68 2-9 and Dr. Gregg 77 5-9. Dr. Gregg's arithmetic seems to 77 5-9. have been the principal cause of his failure. For this he was marked only 12 2-9, while Davis was marked 76 1-9. In all other matters they stood nearly even. It was the result of this examination, apparently, that Appraiser Howard had in mind when he wrote the Secretary that the examining board was "narrow, technical and cranky.

Special Agent Tichenor's statement to the Department regarding Dr. Gregg's special knowledge a vacancy, having passed the second best examin

GOVERNMENT OF NEW-JERSEY CITIES.

The Conference Committees of the Newark and Jersey City Citizens' Committees met in the office of the City Counsel at Newark vesterday. There was a difference of opinion regarding the constitution of the Board or Education, the Jersey City members favoring a Board appointed by the Mayor and the Newark members favoring the existing plan of an elective board. The Jersey City members stated that they would prefer to have the Board of Aldermen elected on a general ticket, but the Newark members would not acree to this proposition. In regard to a Board of Finance, no agreement could be reached. It was agreed that a Board of Assessment should be permanent, to consist of three members to be nominated by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Council, and subject to removal for cause by the Mayor. It was agreed, in regard to the collection of taxes, that a law should be secured enabling the city to give a clear title to the cared enabling the city to give a clear title to the purchaser at a tax sale, and that there should be

COLONIZATION OF RUSSIAN HEBREWS

About 200 Hebrews assembled last evening in Pytingoras Hall, in Canal-st. Most of them were members of a society for the amelioration of the condition of the Russian Hebrews in America. K. II. Sarashon was enairman and twice addressed the meeting. The Secretary of the Associaton, Jacob Judelsohn, also spoke. They stated that the society had now 150 members and was increasing in numbers rapidly. Its object was to educate as citizens and gentlemen the Russian and Polish Jews in this country. This was to be done by books, papers, lectures, class-instruction, etc., as the first step. The second stage in this development would be the formation of a colony and their settlement on land probably in the West. The society did not deal with the recent refugees nor with immigrants, but with the recent refugees nor with immigrants, but with those who had been in this country several years. What it needed was the co-operation of the wealthy Hebrews up-town and there was hope of obtaining it. Ex-Judge Isaacs had promised to aid them all that he could. There was to be nothing communistic in the scheme.

TROUBLES OF A HOTEL-KEEPER

New-York offices. He was not worrying himself about them in the least. He came down to see if he themen, one representing the East and the other the could get the State Department to transfer a Southwest, for the purpose of arriving at the necessary friend who had a sickly consulate. Ex-Senator arrangements previous to organizing. Some one will be

generally satisfactory to the Southwest."

"Was any action taken in that direction at the Manhattan Club dinner last night!"

"No; that was a private gathering. The dinner was kindly tendered me by my friends, of whom I have a great many in New-York. There were about fifteen gentlemen present who would not, I think, care to have their names mentioned, as it was only an informal gathering. They were mostly of the property of th gentlemen present who would not, I think, care to have their names mentioned, as it was only an incomail gath-ering. They were mostly of the Mandattan and Coney Island Jockey Clubs. The organization of a National Jockey Club was discussed informally by them and there was a general feeling in favor of the organization and of the plan I have referred to with regard to the appoint-ment of the two gentlemen to confer on the subject— but this discussion was only incidental to the social ob-iest of the evening."

t of the evening." Is it likely that such appointments will be made very "That I cannot say. A meeting of those interested will propably be held before very long, but the organization will be a gradual developement of the next six months. It could not affect the present rules before that time, as all these rules will hold good through the spring and summer races, but the Nutional organization nulght be organized so that some of its measures would go into effect at the fall meetings. I did not come on here in the interest of this movement, though I have been interested in it for some time. I was simply here to pass the holidays, and am now about to return home."

INCREASED REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS.

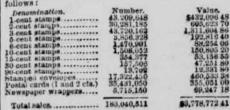
The Board of Assessors have completed their valuations of real estate, and the books will be thrown open for inspection to morrow. The total valuation is \$1,080,893,383, an increuse over that of last year of \$45,984,479. In only one ward, the Tenth, has there been a decrease. The following are the valuations of the real castate in the various wards, together with the

amount of incre	ease and decrease:	
Ward.	Amount of Valuation.	Increas
First	\$65,013,481	\$4,501.26
Second		1,114,55
Third		236.14
Fourth		298,60
Fifth	4 12 13 to 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1.911.43
Sixth	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.	192,68
Seventa		10,63
Eighth	45.00 (0.000) (0.000)	1.549,84
Ninth	430000000000000000000000000000000000000	613.80
Tenth		Dec. 284,62
Eleventh		202,63
Twe fth		6.076,38
Thirteenth		5,88
Fourteenth		417,38
Fifteenth		1,768.99
Sixteenth	45 17 18 18 15 4 4 15 15	365,60
Seventeenth		288,41
Eighteenth		1,634,21
Ninsteenth		7,563,00
Twentleth	The second second	3,160,10
Twenty-list		7,890,11
Twenty second		5,325,97
Twenty-third		555,56
Twenty-fourth		279,16
Total\$1,080,883,383		\$45,984,48

TONS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postmaster Pearson has prepared tables from

which it appears that 9 tons of postage stamps, 52 tons of envelopes, 113 tons of postal cards, and 17 tons of newspaper wrappers were sold in the year ending December 31, 1882. The value of newspaper and periodical stamps sold was \$439,802 88, and the total receipts of the office were \$4,228,075 19. The number and value of the different kinds of postage stamps sold were as



FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM. A. M. Burdick, forty-five years of age, and

well known in the dry goods trade in New-York and Brooklyn, was found dead in his bed at No. 4 Seventhor analyn dyes, and the advantage it would be to the Government to have him appointed, was made in a conversation in the room of the appointment telerk, and it struck inm as so important that he asked Mr. Tichenor to reduce it to writing. It was this statement that led finally to the suggestion by the Secretary that Gregg could be appointed to fill the Secretary that Gregg could be appointed to the Secretary that Gregg could be appointed to fill the Secretary that Gregg could be appointed to the Secretary that Gregg could be appointed to fill the Secretary that Gregg could be appointed to fill the Secretary that Gregg could be appointed to fill the Secretary afternoon with bis throat cut.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 6.—The function appointment the subject that the Secretary that the subject t

and daughter for some time. About five Burdlek kept a drygoods store in Fulton-st Pierrepont-st. He was at one time a lace buy Stewart & Co., and was afteward with Ar Stable & Co. Despondency at the recent less nation is supposed to have been the immediate his rash act.

THE FIRE RECORD.

OVINGTON BROTHERS' STORE BURNED. AN EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN-THE LOSSES ABOUT \$200,000.

The store and stock of Ovington Brothers, dealers in china and glassware, at Nos. 246, 248, 250 and 252 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, the loss being \$175,000, nearly or quite covered by insurance. The flames spread to the Clinton House, No. 254, 256 and 258 Fulton-st., to Van Doorn's photograph gallery and the Church of the New Jerusalem. The total loss was nearly \$200,000.

About 7:30 s. m. John Callan, janitor for the Ovingtons, entered the place with three men to clear the store for the day's business. He had not been there long when, on going to the stairway leading to the basement, in which goods were packed, he was met with sheets of flame issning from the basement. He ran from the store to give an alarm. About the same time, E. Quee, a druggist in the Clinton House, saw flames breaking through the front of the building on the first floor, and almost immediately the whole front was lighted up with the fire. Mr. Quee got the fire-key from his store and send out an alarm. Engines Nos. 5 and 6, stationed near were promptly on hand, and they were followed by engines, one by one, until the whole Fire Department was fighting the flames. The fire spread very rapidly, and the building within ten minutes was a mass of flames. A west wind was blowing, which drove the flames upon the Clinton House. E. Richardson, the proprietor, fought the fire at a window on the fourth floor, but was driven back. The roof of the hotel was nearly destroyed, and that part

and them all that he could. There was to be nothing or commission in the scheme.

TROUBLES OF A BOTEL-REEPER

The old Court Home Hotel, at Richmond S. I. was purchased a fow months ago by a man with the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the building adjoining the Ovingtons' store was been been been sense to live ancre, a woman whom he introduced as his wife, but two hones since proved to be introduced as his wife, but two hones as not for \$10,000 damages against Baruth, for estranging his wife's alternous hought as not for \$10,000 damages against Baruth, for estranging his wife's alternous hought as not for \$10,000 damages against Baruth, for estranging his wife's alternous hought as the other structure. The root and too hought as the sense of the

fore, it is supposed, was caused by the ignition of the woodwork by the furnace in the basement.

Ovington Brothers began business at No 85 Fulton-st., in 1846, and have enauged their quarters

Ovington Brotners began business at No. 85. Fulton-st., in 1846, and have enanged their quarters
twice since then, moving up Faiton-st, and taking
up tile place just burned in 1861. T. T. Ovington
said yesterday that the firm and not yet determined
whether they will rebuild on the old site or elsewhere. Temporary quarters will be taken immediately, possibly at Atlantic-ave, and Clinton-st.
The number of employes thrown out of employment
is 100. The firm have a branch in Chicago.

Ovington Brothers late yesterday signed an agreement for lease with the trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Clinton and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, and will occupy the building to-morrow morning. They hope to be ready for customers a littlelater in the week.

MANY TOYS BURNED.

A fire broke out at 7 o'clock last night in the back part of the three story brick building at No. 300 Broadway, occupied by Martin & Co., dealers in toys. It originated to the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. Many of the toys were either burned or ruined, and the damor the toys were either burned or rulned, and the daminage was estimated at \$5,000. The front part of the floor was used by Appleton & Co., dealers in stationery, and their stock was damaged \$200. Holtz & Co., dealers in flutor, were damaged \$500 and it will cost \$500 to repair the building.

IN VARIOUS PLACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 .- The conservatory at the Golden Gate Park was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$15,000. The valuable collection of exotics, which it will take years to replace, was

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 6.-Tyler's three-story brick block, occupied by stores and dwellings, was partially burned to-day. Hosford & Plimpton, dealers in crockery and thware, are the heaviest losers. The losses were not ascertained.

MARRIAGE OF A SISTER OF CHARITY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 .- A dispatch to The Inter-Ocean from Baltimore says: "At the Catholic cathedral last Sunday Miss Lizzie McDonald, for eleven years a Sister of Charity, teaching in Mobile, Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere, was married to Patrick Moore, of Washington, by permission. Being ill, she left the convent five years ago, and after recovering nursed her father through a protracted illness. Going to Washington, she met Moore, fell in love with him at first sight and did not return to the Sisterhood."

FUNERAL OF ELISHA H. ALLEN.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 6 .- The funeral of the late Elisha H. Allen occurred to-day from the house of Mrs. Frederick Hobbs, in State-st. Notwithstanding the in-teuse cold the attendance was very large, including the most eminent citizens and a large representation of the Penobscot Bar. The services were conducted by Pro-fessor John S. Sewail. The buil-bearers were Hannibal Hamitn, Mayor Strickland, W. H. McCrillis, S. H. Blake, A. W. Paine, Abraham Sanborn, F. A. Wilson and C. P. Steteon.

KILLING HIS ASSASSIN.

DARIEN, Ga., Jan. 6.—A double tragedy occurred to-day on the turpentine farm of Mr. Hayman, about twenty miles from here. A negro entered Mr. Hayman's house while the latter was at dinner, and fired at and wounded him. Mr. Hayman knocked the negro down, took his pistol and shot him. Both have died of their wounds. Mr. Hayman was a reputable citi-zen in well-to-do circumstances. He leaves a widow and children.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR DEGRESS.

City of Mexico, Jan. 6 .- The funeral of